



NEW TERM AHEAD —President Johnson, who won a landslide victory over his GOP opponent in the Presidential race, sits on porch swing with Mrs. Johnson at his restored boyhood home in Johnson City, Tex., after they had cast their ballot.
UPI Telephoto

President Sweeps All Sections of Country Excepting Deep South

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President Lyndon Baines Johnson was elected to a four-year term over Sen. Barry Goldwater Tuesday in apparently the greatest popular-vote landslide in American history. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota was elected Vice President.

With 270 of the nation's 538 electoral votes needed for victory, the count showed:

Johnson	486
Goldwater	47

In the popular vote, returns from 88% of the country's 175,796 precincts gave:

Johnson	37,912,891
Goldwater	24,049,319

Mr. Johnson's devastating sweep through all sections but the Deep South, where Goldwater carried five states, kept the Democrats in control of the Senate and the House of Representatives. In California, Sen. Pierre Salinger, Democrat, was knocked out of office by George Murphy, Republican.

The historic election turned old national political patterns topsy-turvy. In the erstwhile Democratic Solid South, Goldwater carried Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina—the states that went for the Dixiecrats in 1948—plus Georgia. In these states the racial issue was decisive. It was the first time in its history that Georgia deserted the Democratic party.

Tremendous Sweep Elsewhere

Everywhere else in the country it was a tremendous sweep for President Johnson with the possible exception of Arizona where the outcome was in doubt.

In Austin early today the President in a conciliatory victory speech, said that his purpose would be to "bind up our wounds" and make the nation whole. He called the victory a "mandate for unity, for a government that serves no special interest, no business government, no farm government, no labor government—a government that serves no one group but is the servant of all the people."

"It will be," he said, "a government that provides equal opportunity for all and special privilege for none."

He promised to "move forward toward peace."

According to the CBS Vote Profile Analysis, Mr. Johnson was likely to win 64% of the popular vote, as the major polls had forecast. This would top the 61.02% victory of Warren G. Harding over James M. Cox in 1920 and the 62.5% triumph of Franklin D. Roosevelt

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JOHNSON ELECTED IN LANDSLIDE VOTE

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over Alfred M. Landon in 1936, hitherto the greatest popular-vote margin in history.

In New York, the Johnson landslide toppled Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, who was defeated by former Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. And in Illinois, Charles H. Percy, one of the promising younger Republicans, lost his gubernatorial race to Democratic Gov. Otto Kerner.

However, there was much brighter news for the Republicans in Michigan and Ohio.

In Michigan, Gov. George Romney was re-elected over Neil Staebler, a Democrat.

Taft Wins Contest in Ohio

In Ohio, Rep. Robert A. Taft Jr., seeking to follow in his late father's footsteps, was leading over Sen. Stephen M. Young, a Democrat, in the Senate race.

These victories would Romney and Taft to the fore in Republican ranks. Each may be a contender for the Republican Presidential nomination some time in the future. Both are figures around whom the Republicans may try to rebuild from the ruins of the 1964 defeat.

Outside the Deep South, where passionate resentment against the rising status of the Negro threw the vote against the Democrats, President Johnson was elected to a full term in his own right by a wide coalition of voters.

According to the CBS Vote Profile Analysis, he made significant gains over the 1960 Democratic showing in almost every geographic, religious, economic, racial and political classification.

Bloc-Voting by Negroes Noted

The Negro vote for Mr. Johnson in all sections was the most extraordinary example of bloc-voting in American history.

The "white backlash" in the North did not materialize. If citizens of the cities and towns of the industrial North resented the inroads of the Negro, they still did not vote decisively for Goldwater, who voted against the civil rights bill.

What did materialize was the so-called "frontlash" — the vote of Republicans for President Johnson because of their disapproval of the Goldwater candidacy. It was not a particularly happy day for the conservatives. As expected, their old contention that a huge conservative vote would turn out and elect a true conservative proved to be a myth. Instead, old Republican conservative states went to Mr. Johnson.

Thus Vermont went Democratic for the first time in its history; Maine for the first time since it voted for Woodrow Wilson in 1912. Vermont and New Hampshire were the only states the Republicans captured in the 1936 Roosevelt landslide, but on Tuesday both landed in the Johnson column.

Barring last-minute Republican victories in Nebraska and Goldwater's home state of Arizona, the returns outside the South were a disaster for the Republicans. Old GOP strongholds fell everywhere. The President carried all of New England, all of the Middle Atlantic states and all of the Middle West.

Still Goldwater, watching the returns in his home at Phoenix, refused to concede. He said he would make no statement until today.

The huge vote will surely be interpreted by President Johnson as a mandate to enforce the Civil Rights Act and to push legislation for medical care for the elderly and other liberal measures.

Nevertheless, the President is a prudent politician who will not wish to push too far and thus alienate the Republicans and the business interests who supported him on Tuesday. So he will probably mix a good deal of conservatism into his "Great Society" program in hopes of

faint hope that returns from the West would rescue them. This last hope was ripped away when California, Oregon and Washington went for the President along with the Rocky Mountain States.

The President's victory means that by the end of his term in January, 1969, the Republicans will have been out of power in the White House for 8 of the last 36 years. The only Republican elected in the generation-long stretch between Herbert Hoover and Mr. Johnson was President Eisenhower.

Herculean Job

The Republicans, it was very clear from Tuesday's returns, have a Herculean task ahead in trying to dig out of their status as a minority party.

The new Senate will have two Kennedy brothers. While Robert was defeating Keating in New York, Sen. Edward M. (Ted) Kennedy,

hospitalized by an airplane accident, was re-elected by a landslide in Massachusetts.

The defeat of George Bush in Texas in his effort to unseat Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough, Democrat, was a disappointment to the right-wing conservatives. There was some talk that he might, if elected, have succeeded to the right-wing leadership role of Goldwater.

President Johnson carried the big-city Democratic vote plus a large Republican vote in many parts of the country.

Wins Catholic Votes

He won more Catholic voters than Kennedy in 1960, possibly because Catholics considered him the more conservative. Normally Republican suburbs around Chicago, Detroit and other northern cities voted for the President.

In many cases state and local Republican candidates polled a larger vote in their areas than Goldwater did.

The senator's campaign manager, Denison Kitchel, made a comment that may

be a tip-off on the attitude conservative Goldwater followers will take in the months ahead.

"It doesn't look like we are going to win this first round," Kitchel said. "Four years from now we're going to get the government back to where it belongs."

retaining his extraordinary victory coalition.

Actually, the election did not produce any great surprises. The Goldwater gains in the South went farther than some had expected.

On the other hand, he failed in his basic strategy of sweeping the 11 states of the Old Confederacy, Virginia, Florida and Tennessee, which had voted for Nixon, swung behind the President, as did his native Texas, Arkansas and North Carolina.

A great many parts of the country that gave Nixon heavy pluralities in 1960 went overwhelmingly for Mr. Johnson on Tuesday.

Goldwater, of course, captured more electoral votes than Landon's 8 in 1936. Furthermore, Republicans fared much better in the congressional elections Tuesday than they did in 1936 when they were returned with only 89 House and 17 Senate seats.

Utter Diasaster

In the Presidential race, however, the picture was utterly disastrous from the start of the vote count.

Kentucky, first state in with comprehensive returns, went for Mr. Johnson, giving a clue to the sentiment of the border states. Then Kansas and Indiana, states which had not gone Democratic since the Roosevelt landslide in 1936, moved into the Johnson camp.

When Ohio followed, it was the tip-off that the game was over for Goldwater. This was a state the senator had said he had to win if he was to have a chance of capturing the White House.

The first scrap of good news for the Republicans came with the returns showing that the senator had carried Mississippi.

Early in the evening the Republicans clung to the